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CHINA-JAPAN.

Strong Denial of the Charges of Butchering at Port Arthur.

SEVERAL FACTS ARE SUBMITTED

By the Secretary General of the Imperial Cabinet in Japan.

WOUNDED CHINESE TREATED WELL

All Reports to the Contrary Notwithstanding—Another Japanese Victory—The Celestials Completely Routed by the Mikado's Forces—An Official Denial of the Alleged Atrocities at Port Arthur Received by the Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Chronicle to-day received the following cablegram from its special correspondents now at Hiroshima, giving a strong denial to the reports of butchery of Chinese civilians at Port Arthur after the fight was taken:

Hiroshima, Japan, Dec. 16.—Concerning the alleged massacre at Port Arthur, I am assured by Ito Yogi, secretary general of the imperial cabinet, that the reports are exaggerated. He asks consideration of these facts:

First—That a majority of so-called Chinese civilians said to have been butchered by Japanese in plain clothes. This was established by scores of the slain.

Second—That the Chinese soldiers always discard their uniform when in flight.

Third—That most of the civilians had previously fled. Those who remained were armed with rifles and fired on the Japanese.

Fourth—That the Mikado's forces, when they marched into the fallen stronghold were highly excited to find that the bodies of their captured comrades had been fearfully mutilated. The Chinese garrison, seeing that Port Arthur was doomed, had put the Japanese prisoners to atrocious death. The victors found the pined bodies of their fellow-soldiers ripped open and disemboweled, while some captives had been buried alive. These atrocities and the memory of others committed by the Chinese since the beginning of the war enraged the Japanese beyond endurance, yet nearly four hundred Chinese prisoners were taken by the Japanese when Port Arthur fell. These will be sent to Tokyo and as kindly treated as others have been.

The wounded Chinese prisoners are treated well, the emperor's personal physician being in charge of the hospital.

THOSE ATROCITIES

Said to Have Been Committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur—Reports Discredited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation in relation to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Japanese at the capture of Port Arthur. The government at Tokyo is not yet in possession of full details of the affair, but the information already at hand shows conclusively that some of the reports which have been circulated concerning the conduct of the Japanese troops are exaggerated and misleading.

If there was any unnecessary bloodshed, the Japanese cannot but believe that there must have been some inciting cause for the behavior of the Japanese troops, which has hitherto been most exemplary, at times under circumstances calculated to excite feelings of the deepest resentment and animosity. It is known to be a fact that the great majority of those Chinese who were killed at Port Arthur were not peaceful inhabitants, but Chinese soldiers disguised in civilian dress. Most of the inhabitants fled from the place several days before its capture, and at the present time have returned, and are pursuing their ordinary avocations without molestation or restraint. The Japanese government and its representatives have no disposition to conceal any of the facts, but on the contrary have caused the strictest investigation, the results of which will be promptly made public.

JAPANESE VICTORY.

Chinese Again Routed by the Forces of the Mikado.

Hiroshima, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from the front states that reinforcements were sent to the Japanese detachment which on December 12 was compelled by a superior Chinese force to retire from Saibashu. On December 14 the strengthened Japanese force made another attack on the Chinese who were advancing from Saibashu. The latter fought with vigor, but were completely routed, fleeing in disorder.

The Japanese pursued the enemy as far as Chokinshi, and captured four guns and several prisoners. The Japanese loss was three officers wounded and twenty privates killed or wounded.

The Chinese are still confronting the Japanese division commanded by General Tatsumi, and fighting is expected shortly.

AWFUL TORTURES

Of the Armenian Prisoners by the Turks. How One Hero Was Treated.

TIFLIS, RUSSIAN TRANSCAUCASIA, Dec. 16.—A letter which appears in a paper here states that for nineteen days the residents of Armenian villages, where the outrages were perpetrated, fought against the Kurds. The Armenians lost only ten warriors, while the Kurds lost 500. When the regular troops under Zerkki Pasha appeared the Armenians were compelled to succumb. After Zerkki Pasha's treachery in offering peace, sixty young Armenian men were seized and tortured horribly for three days. Then were murdered and their bodies buried in a ditch. Among the Armenian heroes who lost their lives, the writer mentions Derdoras, who with his own hand killed seven Kurds in fair fight. He was captured and flayed to the waist. Pieces of his flesh were cut off, broiled and eaten by the savage Kurds while he was still alive.

SOCIALISM KNOCKED OUT.

The Federation of Labor, by Test Votes, Says It Does Not Endorse That Plank of the Platform.

DENVER, Dec. 16.—The discussion of plank 10 in the political platform (the Socialist plank) was resumed in the convention of the American Federation of Labor yesterday. Delegate Lloyd, of Boston, moved to re-refer the plank to the subordinate unions.

Patrick McBryde, Secretary of the Mine Workers, said he was willing to take such action. He was instructed to vote for the plank, but he hoped, if it was voted upon, it would be defeated, "because," he said, "our side can accept defeat good naturedly; and, from the displays that have been made in this convention, I doubt if the other side can."

Delegate P. J. McGuire made a strong argument against socialism. He spoke against socialism, asserting that its advocates had become crazed by the hard times.

Mr. Morgan arose to a point of personal privilege. He said Mr. McGuire had reflected upon him. He said he got his few lessons in socialism from Mr. McGuire when he was organizer for a Socialist labor party. He said:

"He was in rage. I was ashamed of his personal appearance." Cries of "shame" came from all parts of the hall, and the speaker was called to order by the chair, who ruled that the floor was forfeited. Mr. Morgan refused to sit down after repeatedly being ordered to do so. Finally, he appealed from the decision of the chair. The decision was sustained by the convention.

Delegate Pomeroy made a vigorous address against socialism.

W. D. Mahon, of the street railway employees, stated that although he had been instructed to vote for the plank, he should vote against it. He is a Socialist, but has no desire to cram his ideas down anybody's throat, and he objected to having his union torn up for the next two years by a useless discussion.

Lee M. Hart, of the Stage Employees' alliance, announced that if plank 10 be adopted his union would withdraw from the federation.

Mr. Lloyd, who introduced the motion to re-refer, reviewed the trades unionism of England. He said: "When American workingmen have secured the unity that exists in England, they may begin to talk of a co-operative commonwealth."

The previous question was called, on the motion to refer the plank relating to the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution by the people to the affiliated organizations, to be again voted upon, and was lost. The proposition of establishing a savings bank in connection with the postoffice department of the government was defeated by a large majority, and the question then recurred upon the subject of plank 10, providing for the abolition of the land monopoly ownership and substituting occupancy and improvement as the only guarantee of title, which was adopted.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES

During the Registration at Savannah, Ga. A Lame Pious in the Law.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 16.—Two factional Democratic candidates are in the field for the mayoralty, the election taking place in January. Under the first use of the Australian ballot system here no one can vote who has not paid all taxes, including those of this year, and registered. This provision led to a wild scramble at first and then pitched battles daily between large forces for choice positions in line to tax collectors' offices. He could issue only about 200 receipts a day, and as the registration closed Saturday, it was inevitable that many citizens would be shut out.

The two factions hired two gangs of toughs, each numbering about one hundred and including the most desperate whites and negroes of the city. These men were paid from \$5 to \$10 a day. To each was given a list of six names, the largest number the collector would accept taxes for one person and the money to pay their taxes with. Each morning for ten days past the two armies of political mercenaries have slugged each other in front of and inside the court house, hundreds of citizens gathering from all parts of the city daily to witness the big fights.

For two weeks at least no citizen paid taxes for himself, all entrusting their names and money to the hired heels. At times nearly the entire police force of the city had to be called out to establish order, and for over a week the presence of about forty policemen has been constantly required at the tax collector's office. The armies of heels were fed at the rival headquarters, where many of them remained all night, going out early each morning to resume the battle and at the court house where beer, whisky, coffee and sandwiches were given them. Two or three times a day a number of the workers skipped with their lists and money defrauding many citizens.

It is calculated that the cost of keeping up the two armies, which in the last few days had been increased to about 300, to fight for pool tax receipts, was over \$10,000. They were disbanded early this morning. The next legislation will be appealed to to amend the law so as to prevent any repetition of these scenes.

ITALY'S CRISIS.

A Decree Prohibiting the Chamber of Deputies—Troops Assembling in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 16.—Special decrees prohibiting the session of the chamber of deputies was published to-day in the Official Gazette.

Signor Crispi's coup has caused the most intense excitement throughout the country. Sensational rumors of all kinds are afloat.

The Don Chishotte (newspaper) says that the prime minister's action is the gravest constitutional error that has been committed since the foundation of Italian unity.

The Messenger reports that ex-Prime Minister Giolitti and others said to be implicated in the bank scandals, will be arrested. The paper says that troops have been hurriedly summoned, and are already arriving to reinforce the garrison in Rome.

A meeting attended by one hundred and fifty opposition members of the chamber of deputies was held this afternoon, the Marquis Di Rudini, ex-Prime Minister, presiding. He was supported by Signors Ibrin, Cavallotti and Zaninelli. The meeting was convened for

the purpose of discussing the advisability of charging the opposition members to get up a protest against the prorogation. The Marquis Di Rudini declared that it was his intention to address a protest to his constituents. The result of the meeting is not known, but it stated that great indignation was expressed because of the government's action and that the speakers insisted upon an appeal to the country as the judge between Signor Crispi and the opposition.

SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY.

Bookkeeper Huntington of Council Bluffs Shoots Two Security Inspectors and Himself.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Dec. 16.—At 11 o'clock to-day a tragedy was enacted in the office of the Citizens' State Bank of Council Bluffs, which may result fatally for three persons. John Huntington, assistant book-keeper and collection clerk, shot C. A. Cromwell, of Minneapolis, and M. F. Hayden, of Chicago, representatives of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, and then emptied his revolver in his own breast, inflicting a wound from which he died two hours later. Cromwell and Hayden, it is thought, will recover.

Huntington was one of the best known men in Council Bluffs and numbered his friends by the hundred. So far as can be learned he had no bad habits, and this is what makes his act the harder to explain. On the 20th of last July a check of \$500 was turned over to him in the regular routine of business. Huntington charged the check to the Union Stock Yards National Bank, of South Omaha, and from that day to this nothing whatever has been seen or heard of it. The day following Huntington left for a vacation trip of several weeks to New York City.

The bank officials deferred any action, but finally they sent a message to the Fidelity and Casualty Company, in which all of the employees are bonded, notifying it of the fact and suggesting that inspectors come on at once and make an investigation.

Messrs. Cromwell and Hayden arrived in the city last Friday and took rooms at the Grand hotel. They cross-examined each of the bank employees through whose hands the missing check had passed, and among the rest Huntington. Huntington and the representatives of the Fidelity company met Saturday night and made arrangements for another meeting at the bank Sunday morning, when the investigation was to be resumed. At the hour appointed they were together, and Hayden and Cromwell commenced to put the young man through a running cross-fire of questions. President J. D. Edmundson and Cashier C. R. Hannan, of the bank, were present during most of the interview.

The conference had not been in progress more than fifteen minutes when Huntington rose from his chair, pulled a revolver and commenced firing at the representatives of the Fidelity company. The first three shots were fired at Cromwell, who had taken the lead in the interrogation, and all three took effect. The fourth struck Hayden, and then Huntington raised the weapon to his own head and fired. He fell to the floor unconscious, and remained so until his death, at 1:10 p. m.

MORTON'S INAUGURAL.

It Will Be Simple—How the Change of Governors Will Occur.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—All the arrangements for the inauguration of Governor-elect Morton have been completed and the affair promises to be one of the simplest of its kind ever witnessed. The governor-elect and his family will arrive here on the 31st of December and will take up their residence at the executive mansion.

The newly elected governor's staff will meet him at the mansion at 10 o'clock in full dress military uniform, while Governor Flower's staff will assemble at the executive mansion. At 10:30 the tenth battalion, National Guard troops, under the command of Lieut.-Col. William E. Fitch, will proceed to the executive mansion and escort Governor Morton and staff to the capitol. The assembly will be appropriately decorated with flags and bunting, and seats will be prepared for about 1,000 people. Governor-elect Morton and his staff will meet Governor Flower and his staff in the executive chamber, and the party will then proceed to the assembly chamber. There will be a dinner by Rt. Rev. Crosswell B. Deane, Episcopal bishop of Albany, and following that Governor Flower will make the welcoming address to the governor-elect. Secretary of State Palmer will administer the oath of office and Governor Morton will then make his inaugural address, and the exercises will close with music.

A REAL HERO.

Engineer Lloyd Stuck to His Post and Saved Forty-six Lives, Though He Himself May Die.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 16.—The heroism of Thomas Lloyd, the engineer of the Stevens colliery at West Pittston, saved the lives of forty-six miners early this morning. The engine house caught fire and the flames communicated to the fan-house, the destruction of which meant death to the forty-six miners who were at work in the mine five hundred feet below. Lloyd ran to the telephone and told the foreman at the bottom of the shaft to give the alarm. Notwithstanding the foreman's haste it was more than twenty minutes before all the men could be gathered together at the bottom of the shaft, preparatory to being hauled to the surface. In the meantime the engine house was completely enveloped by fire. Three trips were necessary before all the men were brought to the surface. Lloyd stuck to his post, however, and was so badly burned that he may die.

The President Goes Hunting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, Captain R. D. Evans and Mr. Charles Jefferson, left Washington this evening on an Atlantic coast line train for a hunting trip on the coast of South Carolina. The trip has been in contemplation since early fall and is taken at this time in the hope that the outing will benefit the President and eradicate the remnant of his rheumatism which still lingers with him. The party will return in about a week.

Robert Louis Stevenson Dead.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 16.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, of date of December 8, are to the effect that the well-known novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, had died suddenly from apoplexy.

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Will Hold Place in the Senate.

AN ADJOURNMENT ON THURSDAY

Until After the Christmas Holidays Is Probable—An Exciting Week Expected in the House—Some Democrats Opposed to the Plan of Railroading the Carlisle Currency Bill Through Without Sufficient Deliberation—The Army Appropriation Bill To-day—Holiday Adjournment Saturday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Nicaragua canal bill holds its place as the unfinished business in the senate calendar, and the general understanding appears to be that it will continue to occupy the attention of the senate, with few interruptions, those by consent, until a vote is taken upon it. The bill only comes up on each day after the disposal of the morning business, and it will surrender this place temporarily on Thursday to permit the ceremonies in commemoration of Webster and Stark, of the unveiling of their statues, which have been placed in the capitol. There is also a probability that the committee on appropriations may ask consideration for the urgency deficiency bill toward the last of the week. It is understood that Senator Cockrell, chairman of this committee, will lay stress upon the importance of getting this bill through before the holidays, and that he will ask the committee to pass upon it Monday or Tuesday. There is little probability, however, that any of the other appropriation bills will receive the attention of the senate during the week.

The disposition among senators is favorable to an adjournment on Thursday until after the Christmas holidays, but it is probable that the house will not consent to this arrangement and that the adjournment will be delayed until Saturday. The programme, therefore, with reference to the holiday adjournment, so far as one has been arranged, is to adjourn on Saturday, the 22d instant, until Thursday, the 3d of January.

Some senators predict that the final vote on the Nicaragua bill will be reported this week, but the friends of the bill scarcely hope for this result. They realize that the precedents of the senate are all against action so speedy on a measure of such importance and presenting so many points for debate and speeches, and they are also prepared to encounter opposition which has not yet taken definite shape.

Senator Caffrey's objection to an agreement for a vote on the bill on Wednesday next is understood to have been made on constitutional grounds, and it is quite probable that he with several other senators, including Teller, Vest, George and Vilas, will desire to be heard in opposition to the measure before it shall be disposed of. Senator Cullom will to-morrow open the speaking for the week with a speech on this question.

THE HOUSE.

This week, the last before the holiday recess, promises to be an exciting one in the house. The banking and currency committee have arranged to bring forward the Carlisle banking bill and will to-morrow prefer a request to the committee on rules for a special order which will set aside the remainder of the week, beginning on Tuesday, for debate on the Carlisle bill with provision for a final vote on Friday next. The banking committee desires to prolong the session so as to begin at 11 a. m., and continue until 10:30 at night with a recess from 5 until 8 p. m. The terms of the special order will be submitted to the committee on rules to-morrow.

There is considerable opposition among the Democrats of the house to the short limit is proposed to set upon the debate. Many of them feel that a measure involving such gigantic interests, contemplating as it does, a revolution in the entire banking system of the country, should not be crowded through in haste. This feeling is shared by some of the most prominent Democratic leaders of the house and it seems a large possibility that the banking and currency committee will be overruled and the special order will give this week to debate with provision for a final vote after the holiday recess.

To-morrow the house will take up and dispose of the army appropriation bill. The adjournment for the holiday recess will probably occur on Saturday. The talk of continuing the session without the customary recess seems to be based on very slight foundation.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT.

His Inaugural Address—Chewing Tobacco Admitted to Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Bureau of American Republics has received in full the inaugural address of President Prudente de Moraes delivered November 15. The new President is the first to be elected to that high office by the voice of the people of Brazil; his two predecessors, Fonseca and Poço, having been chosen by the vote of the national convention.

The address reviews the dissensions and strife through which the Republic has passed since its inception, November 15, 1889, and closes with a patriotic appeal to the loyalty and the confidence of his countrymen.

It is learned by the bureau that the long pending boundary question between Paraguay and Bolivia has been at last settled.

By treaty agreement between the two countries Bolivia acquiesces territory which gives her an outlet among the right bank of the Paraguan river for a distance of about twelve leagues.

The bureau is officially informed from La Guayra that the minister of finance, of Venezuela, has announced a decree removing the prohibition of the admission of chewing tobacco into that country. All kinds of chewing tobacco are now admitted under the seventh class.

The bureau of the American republics is notified that the republic of Honduras has adopted the gold dollar of the United States as its standard coin.

The present currency of Honduras was demonetized October 15, 1894, and

the demonetized coin will now be redeemed at the rate of \$1.50 on the new currency.

EX-CONFEDERATE HOME.

A Meeting to Further the Movement Held at Martinsburg.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 16.—The movement to establish and maintain a home in the state for the needy ex-confederate soldiers of West Virginia was discussed at a meeting of the ex-confederate soldiers in this county, held here, and was warmly endorsed. A large number of ladies were present and participated in the proceedings. Several propositions toward raising funds were heard, but a committee composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen was finally appointed for this purpose, and the meeting adjourned—not, however, until another meeting of the ex-confederates was called for December 29, when the camp at this place will be organized. The movement originated in Charleston, where a general meeting of the ex-confederates in the state will be held in the near future and a site for the home selected. Several large sums have already been subscribed.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

A Number of Important Cases Disposed of Saturday.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—In the supreme court of appeals this morning the following orders were made:

Dempsy vs. Board of Education, from Logan county; opinion by Dent, judge; judgment of circuit court affirmed.

Rearbough vs. County Court, from Barbour county; opinion by Dent, judge; judgment of circuit court affirmed.

Flowers vs. Fletcher, from Harrison county; opinion by Dent, judge; judgment of circuit court affirmed.

Bowman vs. Duling & Son, from Roane county; opinion by Dent, judge; decree of circuit court affirmed.

Roush vs. Miller, from Mason county; opinion by Holt, judge; decree of circuit court reversed and cause remanded.

Gerling vs. Insurance company, from Berkeley county; opinion by Holt, judge; judgment awarding new trial is set aside and judgment rendered for plaintiff on the verdict of the jury.

State of West Virginia vs. South Penn Oil Company, from Marion county; judgment of circuit court affirmed by divided court. Judges Holt and English being for reversal and Brannon and Dent for affirmance.

Ice vs. county court, from Marion county; opinion by Holt, J.; judgment of circuit court affirmed.

Thomas vs. Linn, from Marion county; opinion by Holt, J.; decree of circuit court affirmed.

Rheims vs. Standard Fire Insurance Company, from Ohio county; opinion by English, J.; judgment of circuit court affirmed.

Miner vs. county court, from Tucker county; opinion by English, J.; judgment of circuit court affirmed.

Hart vs. Sandy, from Roane county; opinion by English, J.; decree of circuit court reversed and cause remanded.

Johnson vs. Burns Bros. & Hoffman, from Webster county; opinion by Brannon, P.; judgment of circuit court reversed and new trial awarded.

Hinkson vs. Ervin, from Brooke county; opinion by Brannon, P.; decree of circuit court affirmed.

Bank of Piedmont vs. Bowman, from Tucker county; opinion by Brannon, P.; decree of circuit court affirmed.

Trice vs. C. & O. Railway Company, from Cabell county; certiorari awarded to bring up omitted portions of the record.

Adjourned until next Thursday morning.

Water Works Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUEBENVILLE, O., Dec. 16.—A special meeting of the city council last night to consider bids for \$100,000 worth of 4 per cent thirty and twenty year water works bonds. The bid of the Illinois Trust and Savings Company for par accrued interest and \$3,350 commission was accepted.

The law provides that bonds shall be sold at par, and the paying of a commission makes a case of selling below par, and the action may be enjoined by court.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

UPPER SANDSKY, O., Dec. 16.—An attempt was made early this morning to wreck the New York and Chicago limited on the Pennsylvania railroad. The train runs fifty miles an hour through this section. Spikes were pulled from the switch and the lights blown out. The work of the wreckers was discovered just five minutes before the train arrived.

Seeley Resigned to His Fate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Samuel C. Seeley, the defaulting cashier of the Shoe and Leather bank, spent a quiet day in the toms to-day. He refused to see anybody and declined the chaplain's invitation to attend divine service, preferring to read newspapers, he said. "Seeley seems resigned to his fate and refuses to converse with any of the other prisoners."

Will Resume Work.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—The plant of the Robinson company, of Hollidaysburg, this county, manufacturers of electrical machinery, was sold by the receiver last night to a company of Altoona capitalists. There will be a resumption of operations under the new management, with work for 125 men.

Steamship Arrivals.

Baltimore—Steamers Templemore, Liverpool; William Crane, Savannah; Fairfax, Boston; J. B. Cadwallader, New York; Anthony Greaves, Jr., Philadelphia.

Liverpool—Steamers India from Philadelphia; Fastime from Liverpool.

Havre—La Bourgeoise from New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, except showers in the early morning; colder, with a cold wave; south winds, becoming northwesterly, later, preceded by rain or snow in the early morning; decidedly colder, with a cold wave; high northwesterly winds, diminishing in force.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 37° 3 p. m. 51°

9 a. m. 40° 5 p. m. 50°

12 m. 42° 8 p. m. 48°

7 p. m. 48° 8 p. m. 50°

12 m. 50° 8 p. m. 50°

7 p. m. 48° 8 p. m. 50°

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A STRONG TICKET

Nominated by the Republicans Saturday Evening.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LARGE VOTE

Was Cast in all the Wards for all the Positions.

THE ENCOURAGING INDICATIONS

Of the Large Turnout and the Eager Interest—Bennett Wins for Chief, Dannenberg for Clerk and Norrington for Wharfmaster, While Mayor Caldwell had no Opposition—Good Council Tickets all Over Town.

The results of the Republican primaries last Saturday were most gratifying to all loyal party men, leaving out of consideration the defeat of special personal favorites. All the men named were good men and good Republicans, and of course all could not be nominated. But the unprecedentedly large turnout of voters—over 3,800, as compared with less than 2,300 two years ago—was agreeably significant of the interest taken by the people in making a good ticket, and a good ticket was made, a ticket that ought to win. Two years ago the average of votes cast for the Republican candidates was 3,845, and the vote cast Saturday was 3,857, or twelve more than the average of all who voted the Republican ticket in January, '92. Many Republicans did not vote Saturday, being content to accept any ticket likely to be chosen from the good material available.

For mayor, B. F. Caldwell, the present incumbent, had no opposition and was of course nominated. For city clerk, Charles Dannenberg had a good majority over John G. Leasure. Thomas D. Bennett was the nominee for chief of police, going in with a big majority, and George W. Norrington beat his two opponents for wharfmaster by a comfortable margin.

The city ticket is strong, all the nominees being well known and popular. The council nominees are also good men, who will poll large votes in all the wards. A pretty warm contest was made in several wards, which increased the interest materially. In the Eighth ward, particularly, the interest was great, and the vote cast came within about